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# COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Thursday Morning, June 28, 1866.

## Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

ENTERED

June 27—Star, Emily Harris, Frisco, Nainimo.

Ship Discovery, Rindin, West Westminster.

CLEAR.

June 27—Bark Eastern Chief, Frisco, Port Angeles.

Sip Parrot, Hickerson, San Juan.

Sip Norwester, Whitford, Port Angeles.

Sip Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles.

IMPORTS

Per scho. Discovery, from British Columbia—37 M M

tubers, 105.5 P. 2. M. J. & Co.

Legislative Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.

Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p. m. Present—Messrs Trimble, Young, McClure, Stamp, Pidwell.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor forwarding the audited accounts for 1865; also acknowledging receipt of resolution of the House, asking for the Treasurer's statement of revenue and expenditure since the 1st of January, which would be forthwith prepared.

CORONER'S JURY BILL.

This bill came down from the House above and was read a first time.

FRANCHISE AMENDMENTS.

These amendments also came down from the Council, with certain of the Assembly amendments agreed to and others rejected.

[Messrs Cochrane, Carswell and Powell here entered.]

Mr McClure moved that the amendments be sent back to the Council. The House had shown every disposition to compromise this matter with the Council but in vain; the same system was pursued in every case and this was a matter that essentially concerned the Assembly alone. Other Upper Houses did not interfere with measures affecting the Franchise and return of members to the Lower House.

The Speaker thought it better to see what the amendments were first in Committee of the Whole.

Mr Young said the Houses had met in conference and discussed the points at variance. He thought the arguments of the Committee of the House had advanced, were irresistible, but if the Council would not be convinced by arguments, they would not be influenced by anything.

Mr McClure favored the consideration of the amendments in Committee.

Mr Trimble rose to consider the return of the amendments to the Council.

Mr Carswell claimed that he had already done so.

Mr McClure said if this was an exceptional case, he should not press it, but the Council made it a rule now to treat everything that came from the Assembly in the same manner. (Hear, hear.) This measure had been up two or three times before the Council and the House had shown every disposition to meet their views.

The motion was carried, Dr. Dickson dissenting.

REAL ESTATE TAX ACT.

Mr Cochrane gave notice that he would move that a Committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers to consider and report upon the manner in which the provisions of an Act to amend the Real Estate Tax Act, 1860, have been carried out by the Government in the disposition by public auction, of the lands of alleged defaulting tax payers, and what steps if any are necessary to be taken to remedy grievances complained of.

(Dr. Tolmie here entered.)

THE LOAN BILL.

House went into Committee on the \$90,000 loan bill.

Dr. Dickson said he had opposed this measure at the outset, and saw no reason to change his views. He pointed out what he thought were contradictory statements in the message, which showed that the expenditure had fallen short of the revenue, and asked for a bill of authorization for \$26,581 expended over and above the estimates. He did not look upon the accounts, which only gave lump sums, as affording the information sought for by the House. They were as much in the dark as ever as to the manner in which the people's money had been expended, and he did not therefore feel disposed to commit himself to a bill of indemnity. He asked the Committee to rise and report progress so as to enable him to move that the particulars asked for be supplied.

Mr Young said the object in calling for the returns had been to satisfy the House that the money had been expended in a legitimate and not an illegitimate manner.

Dr. Helmecken explained to the hon. member for the District (Dr. Dickson) that there was nothing contradictory in the Governor's message. The expenditure had fallen short of the estimates voted in the aggregate, but there had been an excess in the expenditure over some of the specific items voted, and for the authorization of this excess a bill was required. He did not wish to push the bill through at all, but would ask the House to advance the bill a stage, as every one knew how affairs stood, and it would show some disposition on the part of the Assembly not to prolong it. It could be dealt with at the third reading in such manner as the House determined. After some further discussion the motion to rise was lost on a division by 7 to 3.

Mr DeCosmos here entered, and the first clause of the bill was taken up.

Mr DeCosmos objected to the repayment of the loan being extended over three years; it should be redeemed in less time.

Dr. Helmecken did not think it could be repaid in less than three years. The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain the present financial condition of the Colony. It was admitted on all sides, he thought, that the Government estimates were far too high; the revenue could not be raised.

Mr DeCosmos—What evidence have you?

Dr. Helmecken—What evidence? How can you ask such a question? Have not the Court of Revision lowered the value of real estate 40 per cent? There was no evidence required; the thing was too patent. But he (Dr. Helmecken) did not wish to be thought the father of the bill. He did not care a snap what became of it.

Mr DeCosmos said he had voted for the loan, and would still do so, but he was not disposed to sanction measures at haphazard. He dissented from the hon. Speaker's views as to the incapacity of the Colony to raise a revenue.

Mr Young suggested making the loan a good round sum instead of such a small one. He had been told that his opposition prevented certain government employees from being paid, but his object was the very reverse; it was not to prevent any person being paid, but to see that no undue preference was given. He understood that some officials had been paid, while schoolmasters and other useful and worthy men had nearly two months salary due to them.

Dr. Tolmie said the committee had investigated the matter as far as they could, and had seen the bank accounts. The committee had asked the Government to send down a bill. He did not think the amount could be paid in less than three years, although he would be glad if it could. It was no use wasting time, however, and he hoped to see the bill put forward a step.

On motion of Mr McClure the committee rose and reported progress.

SUPPLY BILL.

The consideration of the bill of supply was

taken up in committee, standing rules suspended.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor—Messenger, \$500. Carried.

Legislative Council—Clerk, \$500, and other items; passed.

Legislative Assembly—Clerk, \$1700, and other items; passed.

Colonial Secretary—Chief Clerk, \$1000 and other items; passed.

Treasurer—\$1700.

Mr McClure moved that the item be struck out and that the offices of Treasurer and Harbor Master be combined.

Dr. Dickson dissented. He had seen occasion to change his views in relation to abolishing the office of Treasurer. Although he was as much in favor of economy as any one, yet he thought the offices could not be united, and the salary had already been reduced from \$3000 to \$1700.

Mr McClure thought that the duties could be combined, whether the Treasurer was made Harbor Master or vice versa.

Dr. Tolmie called attention to the circumstances under which the Treasurer had been induced to resign a good office to accept that he now held. He hoped the House would not be oblivious of that. He, however, deprecated considerations of friendship influencing members of the House.

Mr Young thought that the accounts showed that the Bank performed the major portion of the duties.

Mr DeCosmos said he knew no friendship in the House and had only the public interest to serve. The Treasurer's duties consisted chiefly in receiving taxes and trades licenses, and he saw no reason why the two offices should not be merged; the only question was as to the best mode of attaining economy.

Mr McClure said that the root of economy was in the mode of doing things, and lay in reaching the heads of departments. Dispendise with the head of a department and it was then easy to get rid of clerks, messengers, and all the concomitant expenses.

Dr. Helmecken maintained that if there was one office necessary to another it was that of Colonial Treasurer, who should have nothing else added to his duties. It was a mistake to suppose that the Treasurer's only duties were to receive money. It was ignorance of what constituted his duties that made hon. members say so. The Treasurer had no clerk; the clerk who assisted him had no office, and the Land Office and ports, wherever other services were required by the Government. The office must be preserved, as the salary had already been passed and the House had authorized him (the Speaker) to take up the Estimates to the Governor and state that those would be the Estimates of the year. How could competent men be induced to take office if they were to labor under the constant fear of rules being suspended, items recommended, and votes rescinded.

Mr McClure said the moment heads of Departments were touched, friends cried out against it. It was the only way to effect retrenchment. He alluded to the frequent complaints urged by persons who had business to transact at the Treasury, that the Treasurer was absent either in the Executive or Legislative Council. The House was bound to pay the Treasurer's salary up to the time the bill passed, but not afterwards.

Mr Young considered that the heads of Departments cost money. He had long since suggested through the press, the expediency of having clerks to perform duties now fulfilled by heads. Salaries consistent with their responsibility might be paid, and they might be required to give bonds for security. He would have them all together in one building so that they might be at the call of the Colonial Secretary, and he thought that this system would work efficiently while it would be the means of closing useless offices and saving expense.

Dr. Tolmie thought the proposal to place all the public offices under one roof a good one and he favored it himself. It should, however, be borne in mind that the duties of harbor master, often took him away from his office. The House he thought must retain the Treasurer.

Dr. Dickson also considered the suggestion a good one to act upon next year, but half of the present year had already expired. It had been mentioned to him that a large amount of money was saved by the Harbor Master going out and stopping goods from being smuggled away. This officer when away from his office was therefore doing good service to the country, which might not be said of the Treasurer when absent, but he thought the Treasurer would willingly be divested of his position in the Legislature. He had no friends to serve in the matter. (Oh! from Mr DeCosmos.) He scarcely exchanged words with the Treasurer, but he was independent now. (Laughter.)

Mr McClure did not care who the heads were, so long as the joint duties were efficiently performed.

Mr DeCosmos said for the past three years, with all the professions of retrenchment made by hon. members, there were only three in the House who were really earnest in the work of retrenchment. He denounced the practice of favoritism in the House, and designated it as a species of robbery.

Dr. Helmecken took up the question for the members who were assailed, and rebuked the last speaker for his choice language and chaste flow of rhetoric. Instead of only three members being in favor of retrenchment he thought every member favored it, though they did not advocate destruction, (hear) and did not indulge in spread-eagle inflammatory language to fill up newspapers and go abroad.

Mr DeCosmos did not consider that the Treasurer was competent to fulfil the duties of Harbor-master, or the Harbor-master of Treasurer. The salary, moreover was only that of a book keeper.

Mr McClure looked upon these personalities as a disgrace to the House. The question to be determined by the Committee was simply could the country afford to pay for boatmen, or could they be efficiently performed together? He had no wish to complicate them.

The motion to expunge was lost and the item passed—Messrs Young, McClure, and DeCosmos dissenting.

Surveyor General, \$1600—Dr. Dickson failed to see any necessity for this office. It did not do any good to the Colony, and it was clear from Mr Cardwell's dispatch that the General Revenue was not expected to pay for it. He moved that it be expunged.

Mr Young objected to the abolition of the office. The House could not do it as the salary was paid out of the Crown, and not the General Revenue.

Mr McClure thought the office quite unnecessary.

Mr Pidwell explained where the duties of the Surveyor were called into requisition in preemptions in the settlements, &c.

Dr. Tolmie had always been in favor of a less number of officials, and that the Colonial Secretary should be the head of two or three departments. That officer might have more work to do and have the responsibilities of other departments on his shoulders. With the offices all under one roof it would simplify matters.

Dr. Ash called attention to the probable approach of Union. The services of the Surveyor General might not be much required just now, but they probably would be by and by, and it would be better that payment in the interim should be restricted to services rendered to the Colony.

Dr. Helmecken maintained that the office was one that could not be dispensed with. Shut up the Land Office and the Colony might as well shut up altogether.

Mr McClure—Can it be paid for?

Dr. Helmecken—That is another thing; but the office cannot be done away with. Let the House resolve to vote the salary out of the General Revenue if it likes, but it must not do away with the office.

Dr. Tolmie suggested a resolution placing

the department under the Colonial Secretary, and stating that the salary cannot be paid out of the General Revenue. He alluded to a case that he had heard of where a person had come here for the purpose of pre-empting land at Cowichan, but was unable to do so.

Mr Pidwell explained the circumstances.

Mr DeCosmos thought the office of Lands and Works one of the most necessary and important ones in the Colony, provided that the House, as an intelligent body of men, could find work for him to do; but if not, they should strike the duties proposed out, but should not abolish the office.

Considerable discussion followed.

Dr. Dickson could not see the object of paying the Surveyor for doing nothing, and asserted that the Surveyor had not surveyed a single foot of ground this year.

Dr. Helmecken—But he has looked after the roads.

Mr Young—Janion, Green & Rhodes? (Laughter.)

Mr Pidwell—Yes, and Road Commissioners have looked after roads, too, without getting anything for it.

The Chairman pointed out that one-half of the salary was already due.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Ash, was finally agreed to.

"That the \$50 for the Surveyor General shall be paid solely on account of services rendered, or works done at the expense of the general revenue."

The latter part of the clause in reference to acting as Secretary of Lighthouse Board, and performing the functions of Assessor, was erased on motion of Dr. Helmecken.

Messrs DeCosmos, Powell and McClure here left the committee—Messrs. Cochrane and Carswell having left previously.

Clerk to Surveyor General, \$1200—after some discussion, struck out.

The Master of the tug Sir J. Douglas, \$1200; Engineer, \$1001 25; Dr. Dreider, \$1001 25; Stokers, Crew, etc., were severally passed.

On the resolution as to the employment of the steamer in mail service, Capt. Stamp called attention to the narrow escape of the vessel recently on a foreign shore.

The committee therefore added that she should not be engaged during the year in foreign traffic.

Harbor-master and Postmaster, \$1700. Carried, making him Secretary of the Lighthouse Board; petty expenses, etc., voted.

Post Office Clerk, \$1455. Passed.

Nainimo P. M., \$300. After some debate, elicited by Dr. Dickson, who represented that persons in business at Nainimo would gladly undertake the duties gratuitously—passed. Mail bags, etc., allowed.

Registrar General and Registrar of Supreme Court, \$2425, produced some discussion, but was finally agreed to.

Lighthouse—The items under this head were passed and the committee rose and reported progress.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

Dr. Dickson gave notice of motion asking for detailed accounts of items under "heads of expenditure" in statement 3 accompanying the Governor's communication, 22d June, 1866.

House adjourned till Friday at 1 p. m.

Whiskey selling at Nainimo—An Indian Shot by the Constable.

Nainimo has of late achieved considerable notoriety as a place where the vendors of tangle-leg carry on an extensive, and doubtless, to those directly interested, a profitable trade with the Indians. A trade so nefarious, unless checked, it may be expected, will lead to serious complications, not only in connection with the Indians but also among the white people. On Friday last week, the Constable, Mr. Stewart, learning that a number of Comox Indians were about to leave for their homes with a large quantity of liquor, proceeded to the camp from which they were to start, in quest of the "booty."

On arriving the Constable immediately seized a can and a keg, each containing about five gallons, which were secured and put in charge of one of the Comox farmers who was about to accompany the Indians. He then made further search and found another can, which he took possession of, and was about removing it when he was accosted by a Comox Indian, known by the cognomen of "Looking-glass" (a son of the Chief) who said "the liquor was his; that he had paid for it." The Constable, however, disregarding the Indian removed the liquor. By this time the father of "Looking-glass" came with stones in his hands to the aid of his son; he two assailed the Constable with stones and a stick. The Constable's position being precarious, he began to use his baton, which the Indians endeavored to get out of, but failed. Unable to quell their ferocity with his baton, the Constable drew his pistol and fell back, firing random shot as he retreated. This did not deter the Indians; they continued to fight, and the Constable fired at "Looking-glass," aiming at his breast, where the shot entered. Another shot was fired, the ball going through the hand of "Looking-glass." At this stage of the melee the chief had got hold of a musket (which was not loaded) and was about leveling it at the Constable, when the white man in the uniform stepped forward and rebuked him. "Looking-glass" also took up a gun but could not use it, his hand being entirely disabled. The gun, however, was taken from him; matters becoming quiet, "Looking-glass" walked up to the Constable and shook hands with him. After this a Comox Indian named "Tom" volunteered his services, which were accepted by the Constable, who gave directions for the safe keeping of the wounded Indian, and then left for town to give information to Capt. Franklin, J. P. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the chief, who was lodged in jail, and the Comox settlers were detained to give evidence in Court. The case was heard on the following day (Saturday). The Court was filled with spectators. The evidence adduced was, in substance, as above stated. But something more, of great importance to the community of Nainimo, was elicited in Court. All three of the Comox settlers gave it as their opinion that the "liquor" found in possession of the Indians was obtained from the Mill-Stream Brewery. The Magistrate, after hearing and examining the evidence bearing on the case, requested the Interpreter, Mr. John Sabiston, to tell the prisoner what he had brought about by refusing to give up the liquor, and to remind him of the fact that only a little while ago he (the chief) was made a constable and was talked to by the Admiral when at Comox, on the subject of keeping peace among the Indians. The chief was then liberated, the Magistrate considering as the gun with which he attempted to shoot was not loaded, the punishment inflicted on his son by being shot was sufficient to make the ends of justice.

Before the Court was closed the Constable, who appeared with his arm bandaged up, publicly stated that from information he had received, he believed that liquor was sold to the Indians by the Mill-Stream Brewery, not only by retail, but by wholesale. The man who was usually called the business of selling, he understood, was known as "Whiskey Dick." The Magistrate thought "Whiskey Dick" had better "make tracks" if he knew when he was safe. When his brother Magistrate returned they would consider what is best to be done with the license of the Brewery.

The wounded Indian is lying in a dangerous state. It is possible he may recover.

The Constable is not blamed. He determined to do his duty, and says wherever he finds "rot gut" among the Indians he is bound to set it, if it be in range of possibility to do so. One or two more such Constables would do good at Nainimo.

The Sir James Douglas returned from Nainimo last evening.

"SLIPPED UP."—Joseph Jones, a stranger from the other side, got himself into trouble yesterday. Jones, having heard, no doubt, of the superiority of the malt and spirituousness over those sold across the water, thought he would put the assertion to a practical test on his arrival here, and imbibed somewhat too freely. His first freak, after losing self control, was to visit a Celestial establishment, and endeavor to defraud the piz-tailed vendor of oranges and other wares out of change for a \$5 note. John handed over the change, deducting a quarter for four oranges, but to his astonishment, instead of receiving back the note saw Jones deliberately pocket the money and the fruit and walk out. Officer Mitchell was sent for, and on ascertaining the nature of the charge arrested the man. Jones then became aware that he had transgressed the laws of the country, and was likely to visit the interior of the calaboose, which he stoutly objected to, and resisted the strong arm of the law. The officer finding himself unable to cope with the man single handed called upon Thomas Rowland, who was passing at the time to assist him. The two together brought Jones *in et armis* to goal; not however before the prisoner had divested Matias of all his lower garments, and had attempted to trip the officer up over the ravine bridge. Jones was fined \$10 or two months hard labor for each assault, the charge of theft being dismissed.

THE DAVIS AND AURORA COMPANY DISPUTE.—The jury in this case, it will be remembered, returned a verdict awarding to each company half of the disputed ground. This verdict Judge Begbie declined to receive—alleging that the jury had no right to compromise the case. He then offered his services as arbitrator. The Aurora Company accepted them at once. The Davis Company at first refused to submit the matter to the Chief Justice, believing that they would not have justice done them. Subsequently, their scruples appear to have been overcome, and the Chief Justice decided in favor of the Aurora. The sequel will be found in our special despatch from Cariboo. The two gentlemen appointed to wait on the Administrator and ask for the removal of the "righteous Judge" will arrive at New Westminster in a few days.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Yesterday John Copland came up for second examination but did not pass; ordered to answer certain questions supplied by Mr. Green... John A. Macready, who was appointed Trust Assignee in this case, was superseded by Mr. W. P. Sayward... John NeSmith passed last examination and got a discharge... Sparks & Jennings' estate realized a dividend of five cents on the dollar... In the Queen Charlotte Mining Company's case, a second dividend of 25 per cent, was ordered to be paid today, making a total of 57½ cents thus far paid.

DEPARTURE OF THE "SIERRA NEVADA."—The steamship Sierra Nevada, with nearly 150 passengers, sailed from the outer harbour, at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, for San Francisco. The passengers and freight were put aboard by the tug Diana. Several Victoria-ians, on their way to the East and Europe, were among the passengers. A number of ladies and gentlemen went down on the Diana to say good-bye to their friends, and in returning the tug ran around the steamship—both vessels sounding their whistles and the passengers cheering heartily.

LEASES TO SILVER MINING COMPANIES.—An impression has gone abroad that the silver mining companies who have located leases at Shuswap have secured free grants of sixteen miles square. This impression is erroneous. They are allowed to select a square mile of ground for mining purposes within a radius of sixteen miles, and are bound to make the selection within a few months' time. The remaining fifteen square miles will then be open for pre-emption by other companies.

SHUSWAP SILVER MINING.—Major Robertson and several other experienced silver miners started for the Shuswap silver district yesterday. Major Downie was at Fort Kamloops at last accounts, with a party of prospectors, where he was engaged in prospecting. Mr. J. Carter and several other Oregon capitalists, who have purchased interests in the Shuswap and British Columbia lead, are expected to arrive on the Fidelity, on their way to the argentineous district.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes at this seminary of learning will take place to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., and promises to be a highly interesting affair. Among the visitors who are expected to be present are His Excellency the Governor and the Lord Bishop.

SHRIMPS.—A person who visited Cadboro Bay yesterday informs us that close to the water, all along the edge of the bay, splendid shrimps and large prawns were visible in myriads. Here is one of the numerous chances, that persons out of employment neglect, for turning over a few dollars.

CITY COUNCIL.—The Municipal Council held a meeting last evening—Councillor Lewis, in the absence of the Mayor, presiding—and after the reading of the former sitting's minutes, proceeded to discuss in Committee the provisions of the Sanitary Commission By-Law.

PIC-NIC OF THE TURN-VEREIN.—The pic-nic of the Turn-Verein will come off to-day, and will, no doubt, be a highly successful entertainment. Stages will leave the St. Nicholas every half-hour during the day for the ground.

THE WEATHER was extremely sultry yesterday. The thermometer, at one o'clock, stood 86° in the shade and 120° in the sun. In the evening, a thunder and lightning storm was reported by the Seattle operator.

TOWED OUT.—The bark Eastern Chief, Capt. Fraser, was towed outside of the harbor yesterday by the tug Diana. The bark will load at Port Gamble with lumber for Coquimo, Peru.

PROBATE COURT.—In the matter of the estate of George Roberts, deceased, Peter McQuade, Administrator, produced his accounts, which were passed.

THE NEW BONNETS, just arrived at London House, are really the most beautiful we have yet seen. Both in design and price they are unsurpassed this season.

ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING.—The Gabrielle Dress and Cosaque. A beautiful assortment of these graceful garments, just opened at London House.

THE "ALEXANDRA."—This steamer left for New Westminster yesterday morning with thirty passengers and forty tons of freight. She is under the command of Capt. Swanson.

PIC-NIC AT NAINIMO.—The good people of Nainimo will hold a grand pic-nic to-day in honor of the Coronation of Her Majesty.

THE PLANT of the Nainimo Gazette was brought down on the Sir James Douglas last evening. It will be sold about Monday next.

H. M. S. Sulej went outside for ball-practice yesterday.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. MAGNIE is the founder of a new Medical System!

The quantities, whose vast internal doses enable the stomach and bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent sore with a box of 50 of his wonderful and all leading Salve. These two great specialties of the doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magnie's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magnie's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magnie's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Uterine and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the direct contact of Magnie's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Magnie's Pills, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Magnie's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGNIE, 11 West Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Dr. COO, Dentist, will be here in a week or ten days, when parties wishing to secure his services, will have an opportunity of consulting him.

Auction Sales.

TO-MORROW

Friday, June 29th!

We are instructed by

W. B. NAYLOR, ESQ.,

Marshal,

In the Vice Admiralty Court,

TO SELL BY

Public Auction,

AT SALESROOM

Wharf Street

On Friday, June 29th.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

For account of whom it may concern,

THE SCH'R LANGLEY

As she now lies in Victoria Harbor with Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Furniture, Fittings, etc.

TERMS CASH.

ACTS OF SALE



Building next to the Enterprise' station on Govern- (Government Street, Victoria, V. I.  
ment street, and nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. J13